

# **Birds as Indicators of Environmental Contamination in Lake Michigan: GLRI Project 80**

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# Scope of Work for GLRI Project 80

- Use tree swallows and colonial waterbirds in the Great Lakes to evaluate contaminant -

1) Exposure (spatial)

2) Trends through time (temporal)

3) Effects (reproductive, physiological, genetic)

4) Monitor cleanup actions



**Project 80 is directly relevant to several goals and objectives identified in the GLRI Action Plan in the 'Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern' focus area including:**

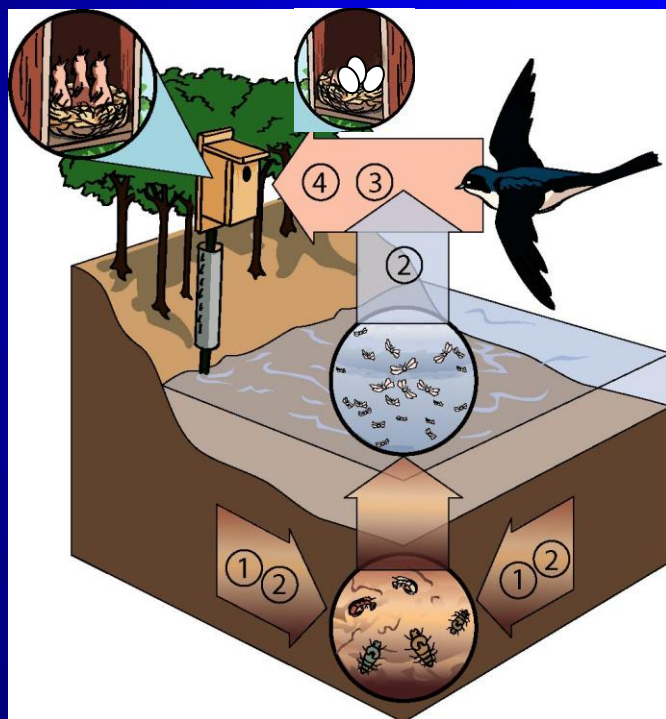
- Removal of BUIs (and delisting of AOCs)**
- Protecting health and integrity of wildlife populations**
- Measuring progress in clean-up of AOCs**
- Identifying impacts of new toxicants**

# Outline

## Overview of study – 2010 & 2011

### Preliminary Results - 2010

- Exposure patterns across the Great Lakes  
Objective 1
- Temporal assessments  
Objective 2



- Close ties to sediment contamination
- Nest boxes at areas of interest
- Adequate sample size
- Localized feeding
- Collecting water bird data as well at selected locations



## Sampling matrices



Organics (e.g. PCBs, PBDE, dioxins & furans, pesticides, and some trace elements [Hg, Se, Cd, etc.])  
- Also congeners



Trace elements (liver), PFCs (blood) + organics (carcass for accumulation rate)

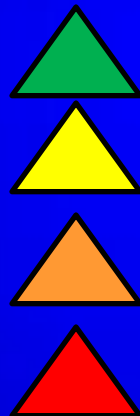
Biomarker analyses (EROD, -omics, genetic damage, oxidative stress etc.)

# Progress -

- 32 sites (22 in 2010 ▲ + 10 new ▲ in 2011) have been sampled and contaminant exposure data collected, including data for both legacy and emerging contaminants
- Effects data at many levels of biological organization are also being collected



- **Geographic presentation - Consistent matrix across all sites allows direct comparisons among sites**
- **Data are presented in categories for easier comparison across sites**



Lowest concentrations

Highest concentrations

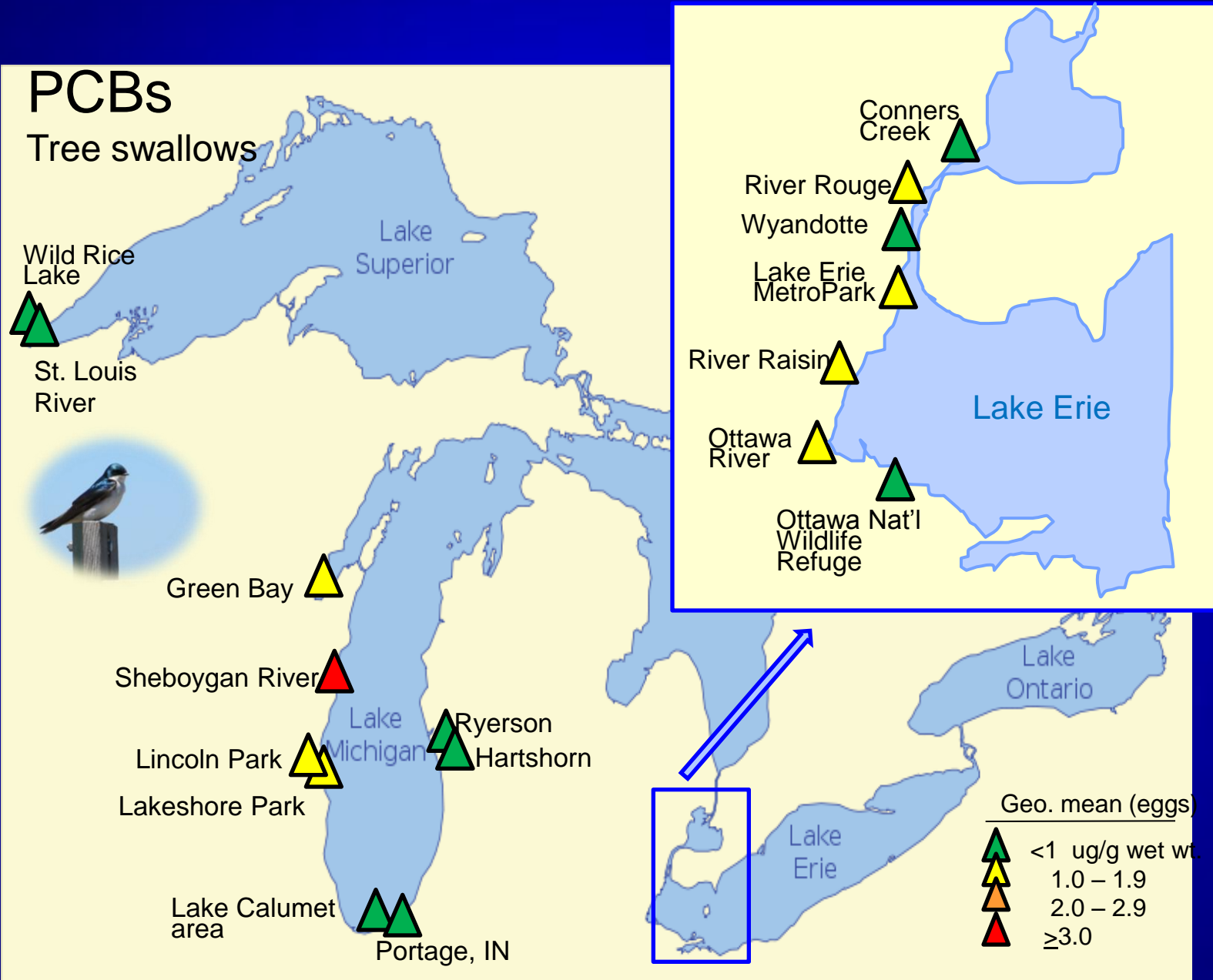


# Organic results

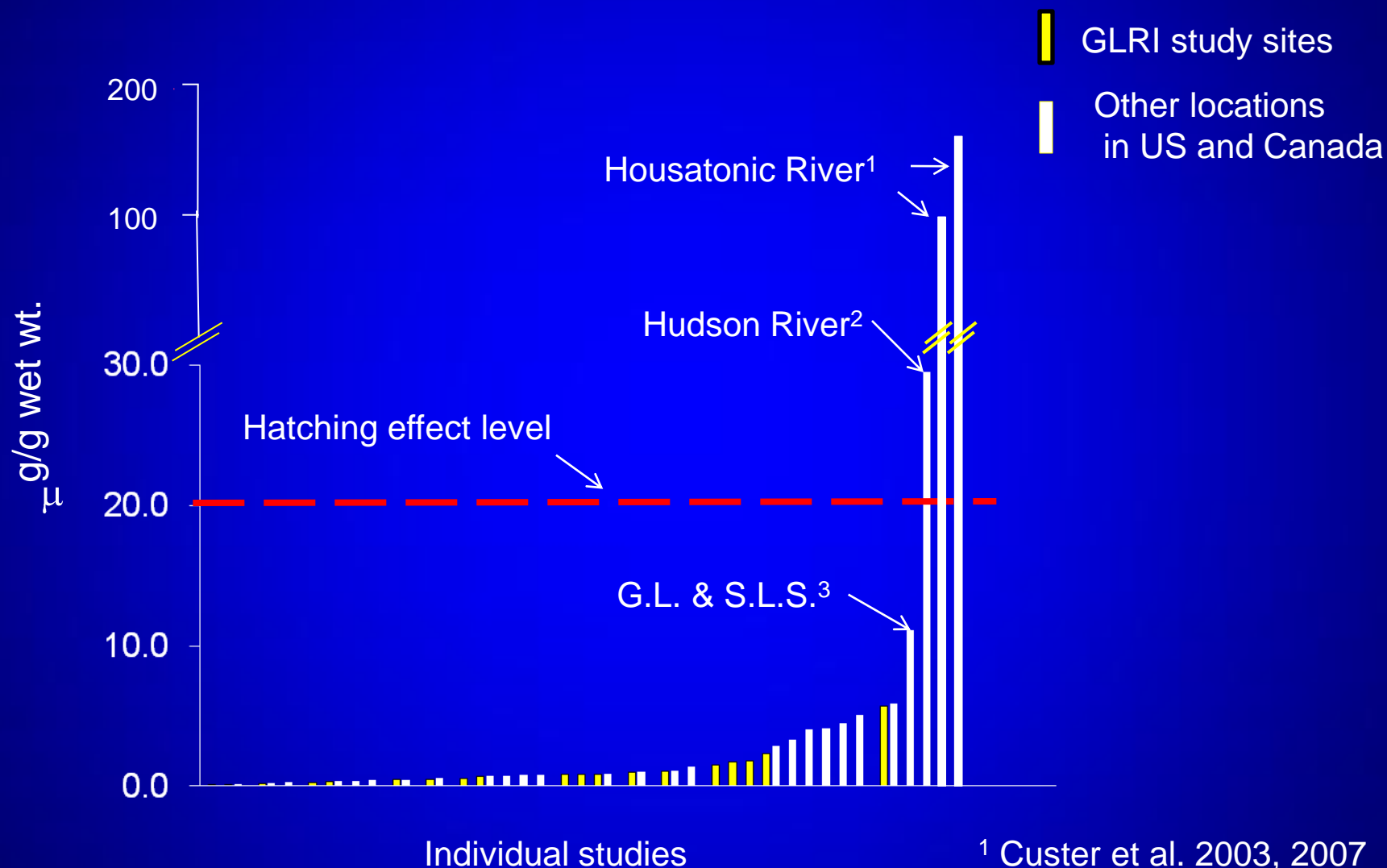
- PCBs
- DDE
- PBDEs
- PFCs

# PCBs

Tree swallows



# PCB concentrations in tree swallow eggs

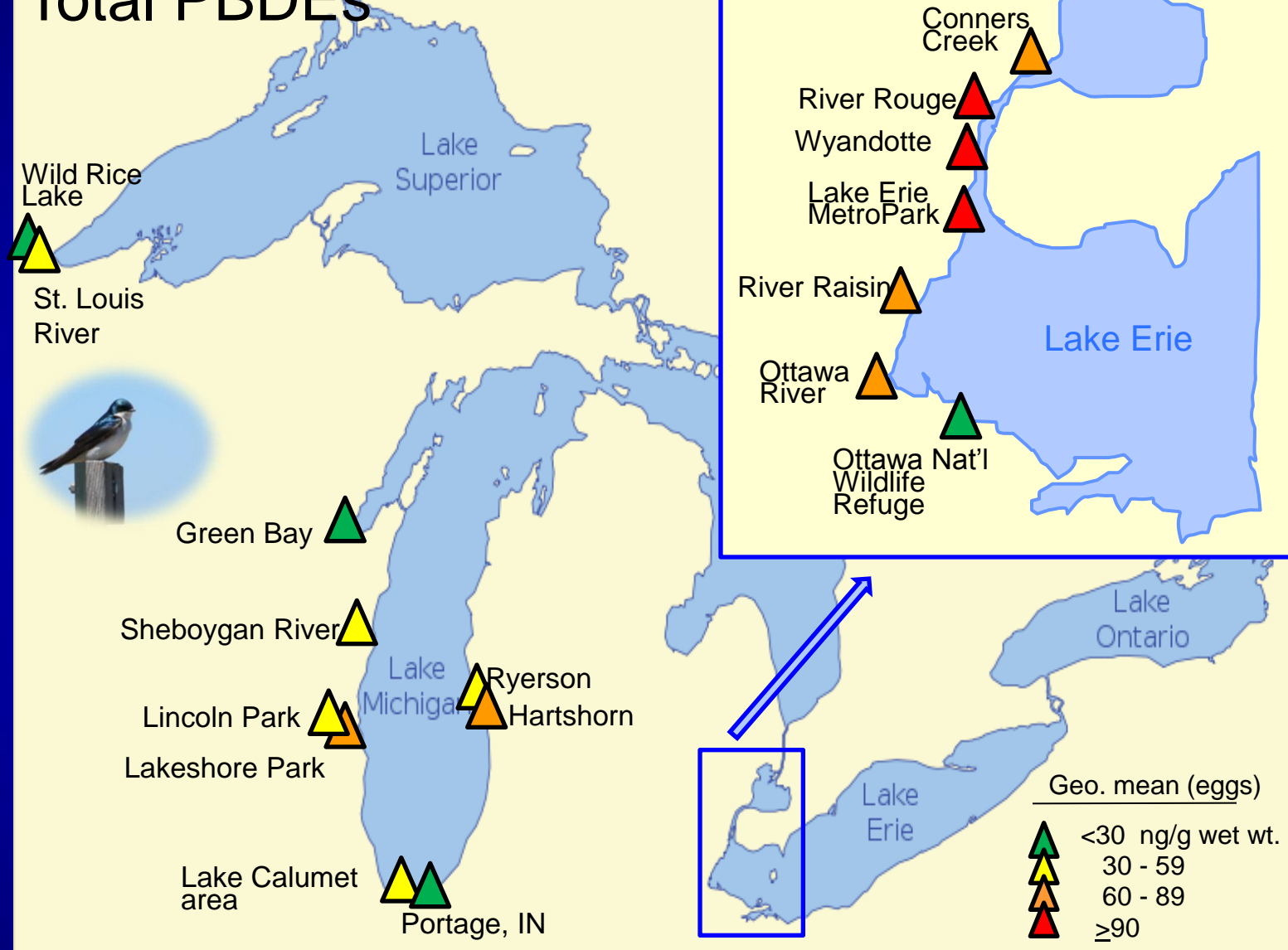


<sup>1</sup> Custer et al. 2003, 2007

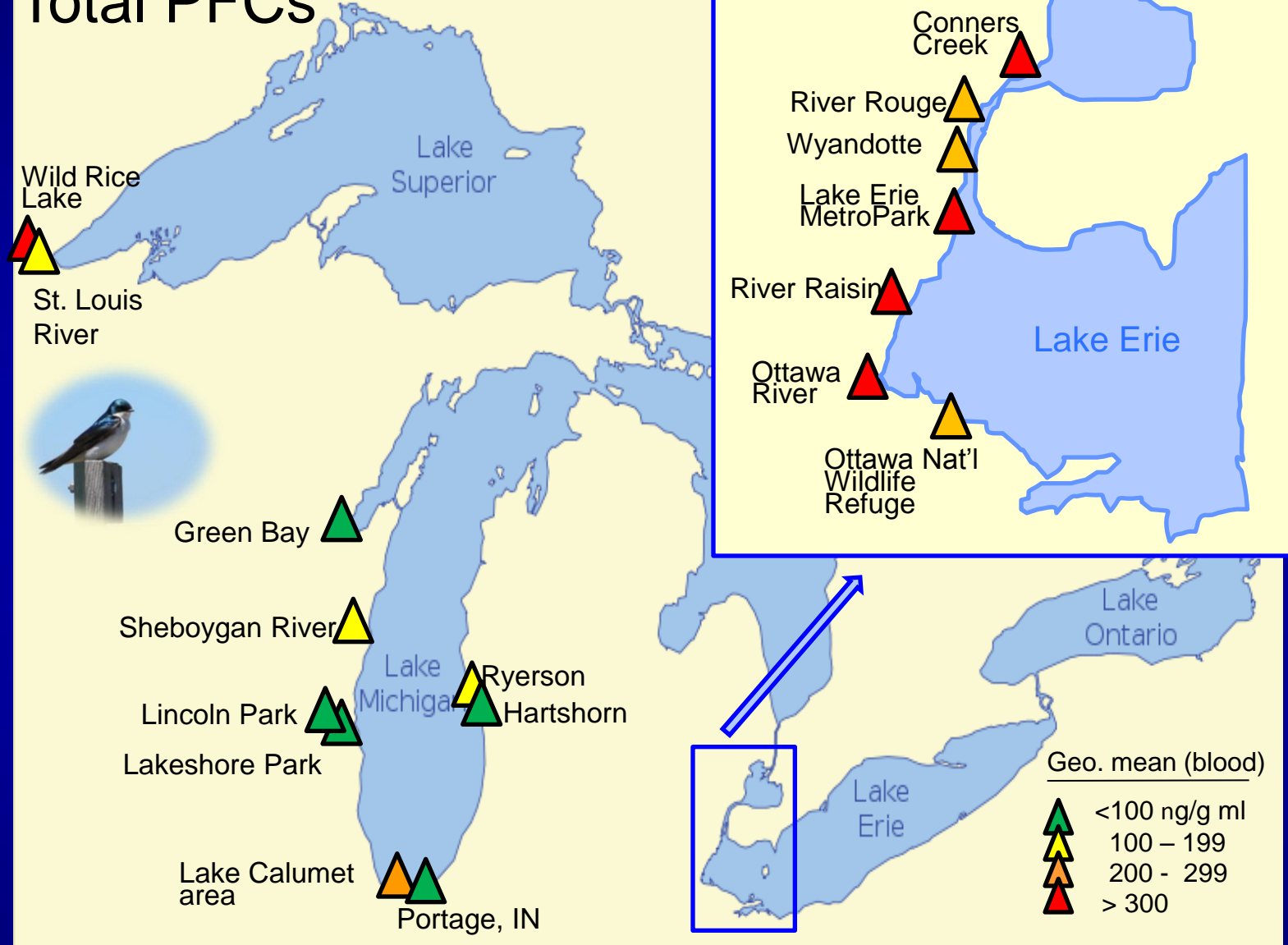
<sup>2</sup> Secord et al. 1999

<sup>3</sup> Bishop et al. 1999

# Total PBDEs



# Total PFCs



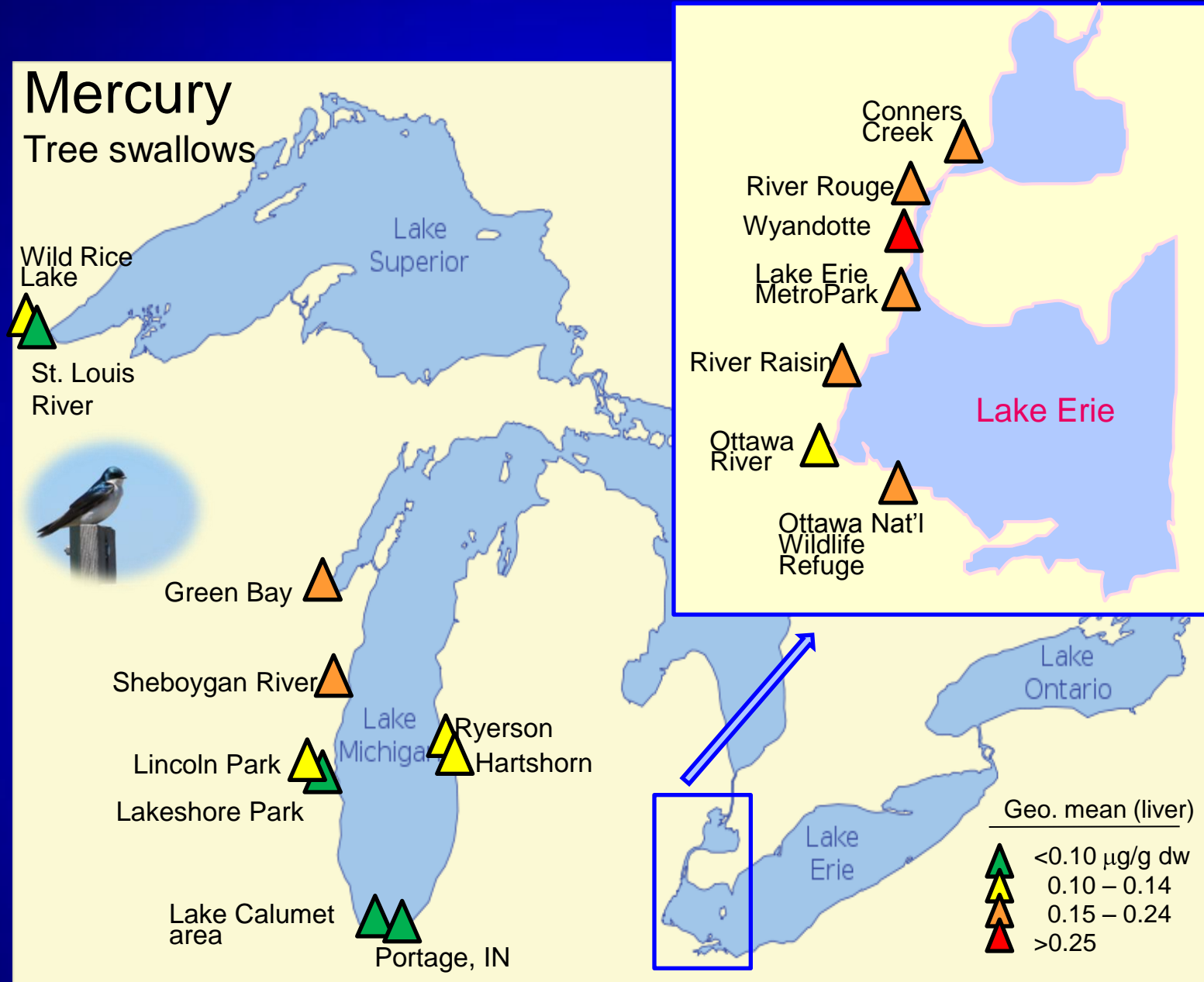


# Inorganic results

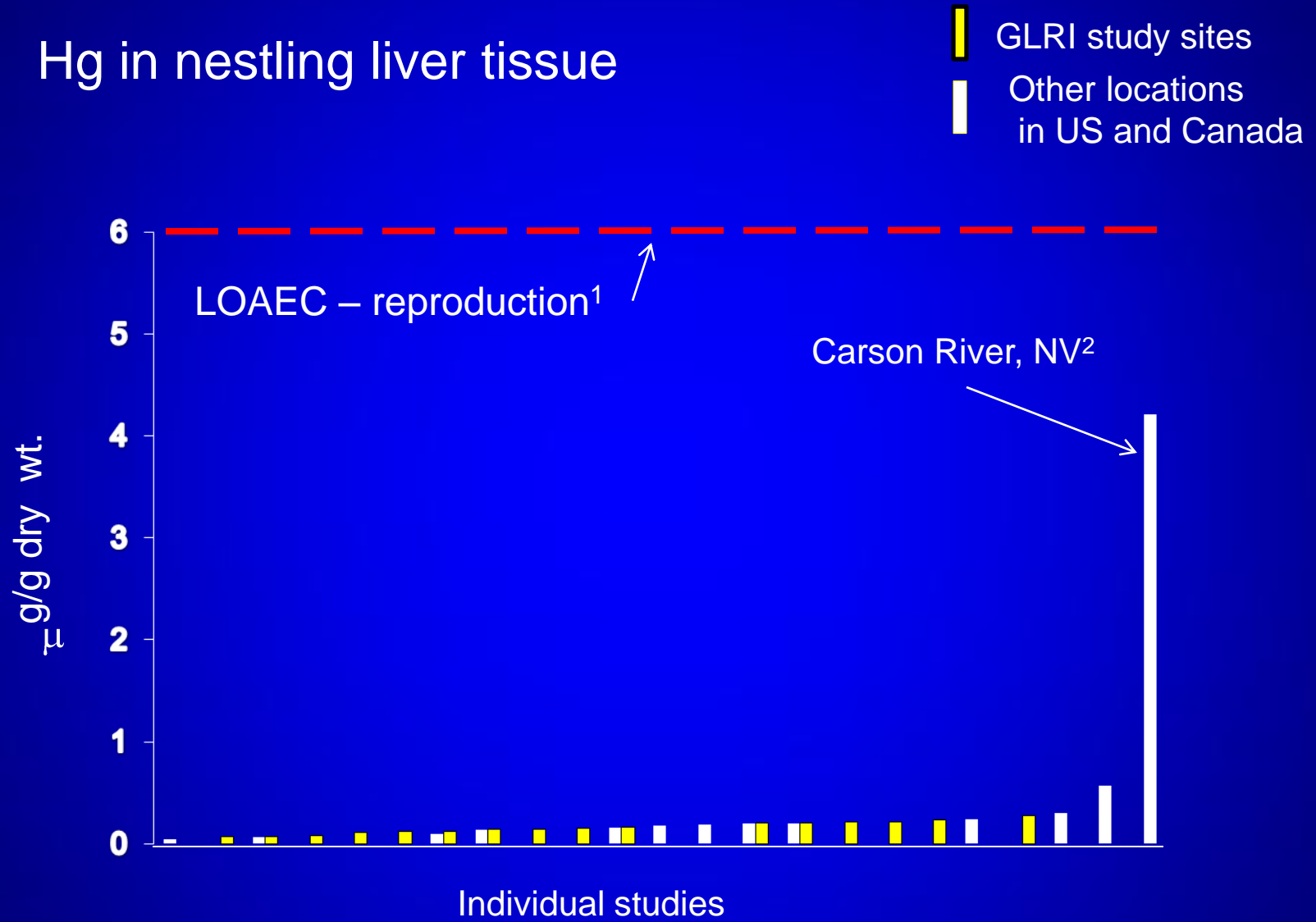
- Mercury
- Lead
- Selenium
- Chromium

# Mercury

Tree swallows



## Hg in nestling liver tissue



<sup>1</sup> Shore et al. 2011

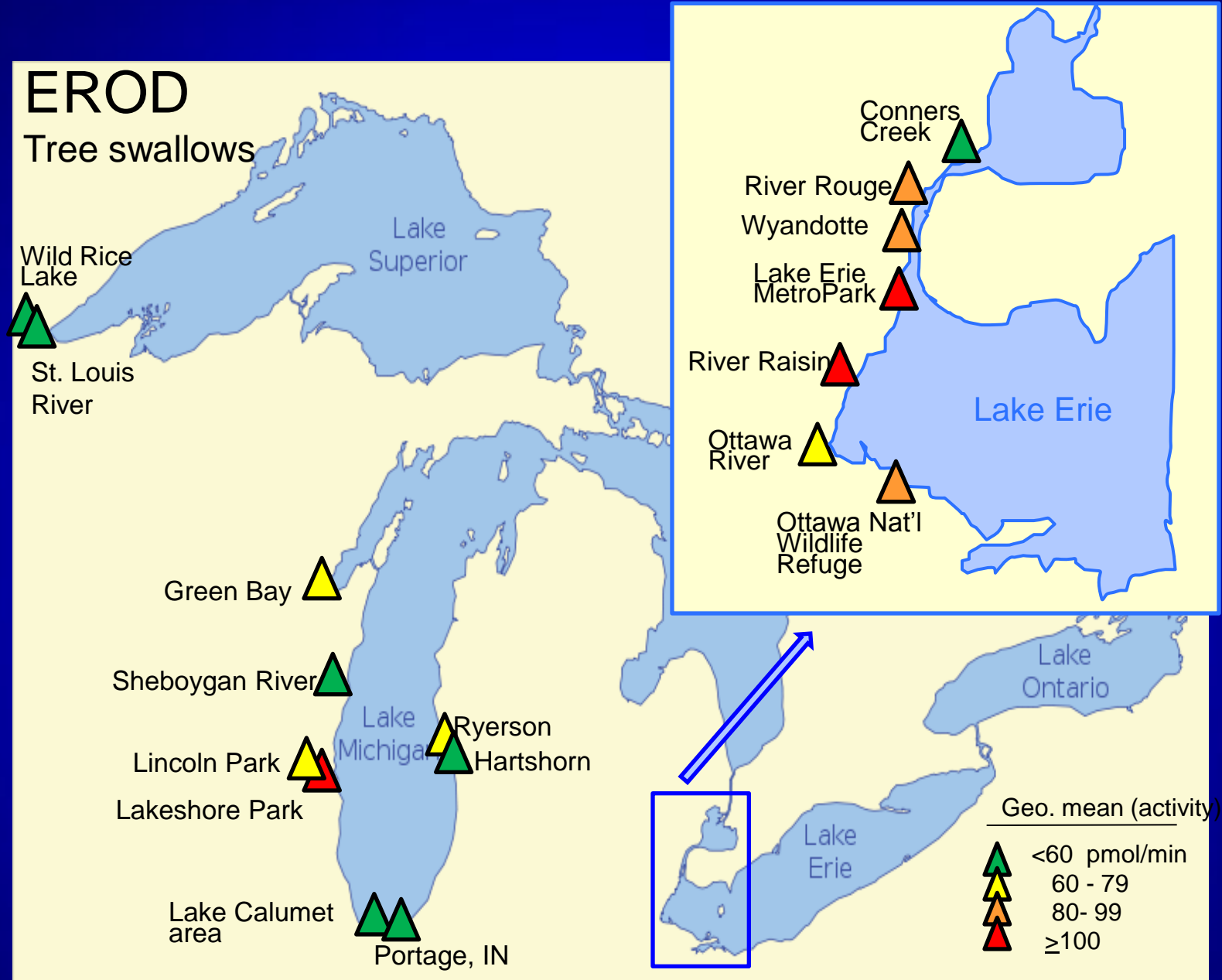
<sup>2</sup> Custer et al. 2007

# Bioindicators

- EROD activity
- Oxidative stress
- Flow cytometry
- Hormone analysis
- red/white blood cell ratio

# EROD

Tree swallows





## Objective 2

### Temporal Trends

Green Bay, WI

Total PCBs ( $\mu\text{g/g}$  wet wt.)

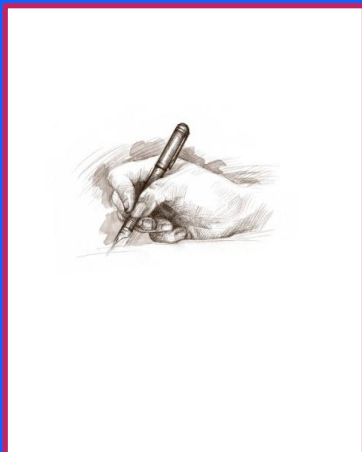


Year	geometric mean (eggs)	
	Cormorant	Swallow
1994/1995	13.6	3.3
2010	3.5	1.7

Result of remediation + time?

# Products

- [http://www.umes.gov/wildlife\\_toxicology/glri\\_project80.html](http://www.umes.gov/wildlife_toxicology/glri_project80.html)



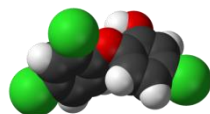
Goals and objectives



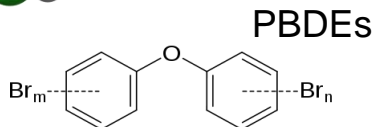
Maps and habitats at current study sites



Why use swallows?



PFCS



PBDEs